THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) As on 31-3-1985 there were 28 Central Public Enterprises having investment (represented by value of Gross Block) in Gujarat amounting to Rs. 1771.77 crores and 44 Central Enterprises employing a total of 51107 employees. Out of these, 3 Central Public Enterprises are having their registered offices in Gujarat and the details of their turnover, profit or loss and number of employees are given below:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Central Public Enterprise	Gross turnover for 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs)	Profit(+) Loss(—) for 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Employment including temporary/casual employees (No.)
1	Indian Petro Chemical Corpn. Ltd.	58637	(+)5044	6519
2	N.T.C. Gujarat (Ltd.)	9337	(—) 2155	20967
3	Indian Dairy Corpn.	14079	(+) 1525	322
		81,953	(+) 4444	27808

(b) An outlay of Rs. 694.96 crores has been allocated under the Seventh Five Year Plan for Central industrial and mineral projects in Gujarat, excluding the Energy Sector.

(c) Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Use of utility pump for distribution of kerosene

@858. SHRI ERA SAMBASIVAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the kerosene oil dealers in Delhi and other Union Territories are allowed to utilise utility pumps for distribution of kerosene; and

(b) if not, whether they will be allowed to use the said implement?

@Previously Unstarred Question 670 transferred from the 29th April, 1986.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b) It is permissible for kerosene wholesale dealers of the oil companies to use dispensing pumps for retaling of kerosene provided they have requisite clearance from the Explosives and local authorities.

Import of soda ash

859. SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all imports under OGL are required to be registered with DGTD before actual imports are affected;

(b) what is the quantity of import of soda ash with the value and the country of origin during 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto the latest available month) under registration scheme;

(c) whether Government propose to furnish a list of import of soda ash showing against each quantity, cif rate, total value, the date of import and the country of origin during the last three years;

(d) what are the reasons that the indigenous soda ash manufacturers have not reduced their prices raised during the scarcity of soda ash in spite of imports; and

(e) what measures Government have taken to check that imported soda ash does not become an instrument for speculation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) All imports under OGL are not required to be registered with DGTD. However, in some cases like Soda Ash, imports are required to be registered with DGTD.

(b) To the extent information is available, the quantity of Soda Ash registered with DGTD against contracts during 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto 13-12-1985) is as follows

1984-85	—72,396 MTs
1985-86 (upto 13-12-85).	—1,90,530 MTs

(c) The C.I.F. price of light soda ash has ranged between US $110 to US $ 155 per MTs during this period. As per available information, Bulgaria, Kenya, Romania and USA are the main countries of origin.

(d) The price of Soda Ash of indigenous manufacturers depends upon the domestic cost of various inputs. However, the retail price in the country has shown substantial decline trend.

(e) The import duty on Soda Ash is constantly under review of Government taking into account the demand and indigenous availability. The duty structure is calibrated in such a manner so that the landed cost of imported soda ash more or less matches the indigenous price.

Tenders by NLC for second mine expansion project

860. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, West Bengal failed to provide a joint deed of performance guarantee for the supplies of Conveyors to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, Tamil Nadu for the tender of second mine expansion projects;

(b) whether due to their failure the NLC had to divert the order to another private sector company;

(c) if so, the facts and reasons thereof; and

(d) what further steps are being taken to negotiate with the NLC to get back such orders and to provide the required joint deed of guarantee in respect to the supply of Conveyors to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and to get further orders of other equipments?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, a public sector enterprise, had participated in the tenders for conveyors of 2000 mm and 2400 mm widths. MAMC's offer in both the cases was higher (even after allowing price preference) than that of an Indian private company and MAMC could not furnish a joint deed of undertaking. A short letter of intent was issued to the Indian private company.

(d) The order has already been given to another party. The question of negotiation between MAMC & NLC, therefore, does not arise. In accordance with prescribed guidelines, purchase as well as price preference is given by NLC to public sector units subject to the condition that other technical and commercial requirements and the delivery schedule are adequately met in their offers.